

Missiskoui Standard.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 4.

FREELIGSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1838.

NO. 27.

THE
MISSISKOUI STANDARD
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EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
J. D. GILMAN,
To whom all Communications must be ad-
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POETRY.

HAGAR.

From Colburn's New Monthly for September.
She fled, with one reproachful look
On him who bade her go;
And scarcely could the Patriarch brook
That glance of voiceless woe.

In vain her quivering lips essayed
His mercy to implore;

Silent the mandate she obeyed,

And there, was seen no more.

The burning waste and lonely wild
Received her as she went;

Hopeless she clasped her fainting child,

With thirst and sorrow spent,

And in the wilderness so drear

She raised her voice on high

And sent forth that heart-stricken prayer—

'Let me not see him die!'

Her beautiful—her only boy,

Her all of hope below!

The messenger of peace;

Once more her tears forgot to flow,

Once more her sorrows cease.

Life strength, and freedom now are given

With mighty power to one

Who from his father's root was driven,

And he—the outcast son.

How often we, like Hagar, mourn,
When some unlooked-for blight!

Drives us away, no more to turn

To joys we fancied bright!

Forced from our idols to retreat,

And seek th' Almighty's care,

Perchance we are sent forth to meet

A desert angel there.

MEXICO.

Later dates from Mexico have been received at New Orleans, by the arrival of the sloop of war Erie and schooner Grampus. The dates are not given in our slips, but from the dates of occurrences, mentioned, we infer that the advices from the city of Vera Cruz, are to the 19th or 20th of September, and from Tampico to the 2d or 3d of October.

Sickness is said to have broken out among the crews of the French blockading vessels. The first lieutenant of the Ispiganie was dead; also the second secretary of the embassy, and a number of other officers and sailors. The diseases were fever and scurvy.

When the Erie left, the city of Vera Cruz was garrisoned by 3 or 4000 Mexican troops, and the castle of San Juan by 2000 mostly new recruits. Cannon had been planted on all the substantial buildings of the city, and quite a show of preparation for defence was made. The castle was provided with 160 pieces of artillery and an abundant supply of provisions.

At Tampico all was quiet, and no fears entertained of an attack from the French.

Twenty persons had been arrested on a charge of conspiring against the government; among them General Gomez Farias, a priest, and another general.

The congress had decreed an extraordinary loan to meet the expenses of defending the coast, but the government was terribly embarrassed by want of money.

Troops were marching from the interior to Vera Cruz. The French reinforcement had not arrived.

TEXAS.

By the arrivals from Texas yesterday we learn that the country was quiet, but apprehensions were expressed of difficulties with the Indians on the frontier.

Anecdote of the Duke of Portland.—Many such things may be daily heard of the present Duke of Portland, in the neighborhood of Welbeck Abbey, in Nottinghamshire: which convinces you that he is one of those men that contrive to pass through life without much noise, but reaping happiness and respect in abundance, and while gratifying the taste for rural occupation, conferring the most lasting benefits upon the country. I shall close this section of this chapter with the substance of one such act, as related to me some years ago. In the manner of relation it may, therefore, differ somewhat from that in which originally told, but in fact, I believe it to be perfectly correct. The Duke found that one of his tenants, a small farmer, was

falling, year after year, into arrears of rent. The steward wished to know what should be done. The Duke rode to the farm; saw that it was rapidly deteriorating, and the man, who was really an experienced and industrious farmer, totally unable to manage it from poverty. In fact, all that was on the farm was not enough to pay the arrears. 'John,' said the Duke, as the farmer came to meet him as he rode up to the house, 'I want to look over the farm a little.' As they went along—'Really,' said he, 'everything is in a very bad state. This won't do. I see you are quite under it. All your stock and crops won't pay the rent in arrear. I will tell you what I must do. I must take the farm into my own hands. You shall look after it for me, and I will pay you your wages.' Of course, there was no saying nay...the poor man bowed assent. Presently there came a reinforcement of stock, then loads of manure...at the proper time, seed, and wood from the plantations for repairing gates and buildings. The Duke rode over frequently. The man exerted himself, and seemed really relieved from a load of care by the change. Things speedily assumed a new aspect. The crops & stock flourished; fences and outbuildings were put in good order. In two or three rent days, it was seen by the steward's books, that the farm was paying its way. The Duke, on his next visit, said, 'Well, John, I think the farm does very well now. We will change again. You shall be tenant again, and as you now have your head fairly above water, I hope you will be able to keep it there.' The Duke rode off at his usual rapid rate. The man stood in astonishment; but a happy fellow he was, when, on applying to the steward, he found that he was actually re-entered as a tenant to the farm, just as it stood in its restored condition. I will venture to say, however, that the Duke himself was the happier man of the two.—W. Howitt.

A curious method of finding the owner of stolen property.—A few nights since, Sergeant Reeves, of the M. division of police, stopped a man carrying something bulky in a sack through Snow's fields. The Sergeant questioned the man as to the contents of the sack, and where he was taking it at that late hour of the night, when on a sudden he threw down his load and made a hasty retreat. In Reeves' attempt to follow the fugitive he fell over the sack, and hurt himself seriously, and was unable to pursue him. Upon opening the bag it was found to contain 27 live pigeons, which the sergeant took to the station in Southbridge-work, where in the morning a consultation was held among the police officers about the easiest way of discovering the real owner of the birds, when it was suggested that one should be taken from the sack and set at liberty, with a label attached to its leg, informing the person owning it where the rest of its companions were to be seen. This was accordingly done, and in the course of a short time after the pigeon's departure, Mr. Brown, of Long Lang, Bermondsey, came to the station and claimed the pigeons as his property, which had been stolen on the night previous from his premises, and they were delivered up to him.

Swindling in the commercial world.—A system of swindling, almost unprecedented, has recently been brought to light...a system the most organised and complete, and carried on with a success which has hitherto been unparalleled. Not less than eight or nine individuals in different parts of the town and country have constituted the iniquitous gang. The principal lived in Botolph-lane, to whom reference for the respectability of the other parties were made. Upon inquiry about either party, the ledger of the Botolph-lane concern was opened and freely shown to the inquiring dupe. Debts and credits to large amounts appeared; and the customers appeared most desirable ones, and not the least suspicion was, therefore, entertained. Goods were bought, taken to Botolph-lane, and disposed of at an immense sacrifice. Such goods have been traced to the neighborhood of Tower-hill. Not content with this system of fleecing, they had recourse to the manufacturing of fictitious bills...a large amount of which has got into circulation, both among the bankers and discount brokers of this city. It is supposed that the 'Fra Diavolo' of this banditti is now on his way to America in the Great Western. The Lord Mayor was applied to on this occasion for a warrant against the parties, but the sapient Hobler said, 'Gentlemen, you have trusted them with your goods, and they have a right to do what they please with them. As to swindling, there is no such thing in law!'

We observed a wary 'Friend' in town from Yorkshire, whose anxiety of counte-



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inhabitants of this province, have the utmost confidence in the judgment and integrity of his Excellency; and, by whatever dangers and difficulties he may be surrounded, they have no doubt but that he will be able to extricate himself, in such a way as will redound to his own honor, and the advantage of the country. Yet the duties of his Excellency will be extremely arduous; for the reins of Government have been thrust into his hands at a period highly important and critical. By the recent extraordinary conduct of her Majesty's Ministers, this unfortunate Province, without any figure of speech, may be said to have been flung loose on the stormy waves of anarchy and confusion, at the very moment when it was anticipated we were about to enter the calm and unruffled haven of prosperity and peace. In the midst of inquiries for the better government of the Province, which, we believe, were conducted on the soundest principles of enlightened policy, the distinguished Nobleman who superintended them, and who had wisely come to the conclusion of adopting such measures, as should render these Colonies an 'eternal' dependency of the Empire, was compelled to renounce his patriotic undertaking, and abandon the country to its fate. By this means not only were the hopes of the loyal inhabitants of a final adjustment of their difficulties blasted, for another season of anxious uncertainty and doubt, but their enemies encouraged, the disaffected fostered in their treasonable practices, and the mercenary brigands of a foreign country induced to believe, that the Canadas would become an easy prey to their unquenchable rapacity. Thus the rebel is neither afraid nor ashamed again to buckle on his armour, and the redoubtless sympathizer is as active as ever in recruiting his plundering forces. Not only the Constitution, but the law itself, may be said to be in abeyance. Traitors, who have fled from justice and the angry scorn of their loyal fellow-subjects, are now openly seen polluting the soil with their guilty footsteps; and there seems to be neither power nor authority in the land capable of punishing them according to their deserts. Such is the time...such are the circumstances in which Sir John Colborne finds himself the sole arbiter of our affairs. These, indeed, as we have observed, have fallen into good and faithful hands; and there is no doubt but they will be managed in such a way as to give satisfaction to all parties. But the inhabitants of these Provinces, and particularly of Lower Canada, are bound by corresponding obligations, which, in the present emergency, it will be their duty to practice & fulfil. They must continue to be true to the great cause in which they are enlisted—the connexion of these Colonies with the Mother Country, and their preservation from the lawless grasp of internal or external enemies. They must lay aside all party jealousy and dissension upon subjects of inferior order and importance. They must continually remember, that they are one people, having but one interest—that the present is one of the most critical epochs in the history of the British Colonies...and that on the issue must depend the integrity of the Empire. Let us therefore join hands in giving to both the civil and military Government of Sir J. Colborne all the aid in our power. Let us be obedient to the laws, and regular in the performance of every duty that they require of us. If we have military duties to execute, let us be punctual in the discharge of them; and let it not be said, that we have undertaken any office that may be distasteful or irksome in its performance. We shall thus be lending to the administration of Sir John Colborne, all the strength and energy which it is in the power of loyal subjects to afford, and preparing the soil for the final establishment of better and more permanent order of things. We shall be performing a duty to ourselves, which is required of us as true subjects of Her Majesty, who can never forget that the foundations of her Throne are the rights and liberties of her subjects. In this way alone can the peace and integrity of the Province be maintained, and Sir John Colborne enabled to fulfil the designs of his appointment. For ourselves, His Excellency has our best wishes for the successful accomplishment of his arduous duties; and while his conduct either as Military Commander or Administrator of the Government, continues to be guided by a desire to promote the best interests of the Province, and to perpetuate the connexion with the Parent State, which we have no doubt will always be the case, His Excellency may depend upon our firm and undeviating support, however humble it may be esteemed. In conclusion, we fully concur with the Earl of Durham, in his opinion of Sir John Colborne, that 'no one can doubt that in his hands not only will the military defences of the country be placed in a state of the utmost efficiency, but that the civil Government of the Province will be administered with vigour and wisdom.'

From the Quebec Gazette.

We have no longer any doubt of the existence of an extensive organization on the frontiers of the United States, with a view to make new attacks on Her Majesty's Provinces.

The increased precautions, on the part of the authorities in upper Canada, are founded on credible information of these intended attacks.

M'Leod, who was a quarter master sergeant in provincial corps in Upper Canada during the last war, is at the head of the

organization on Lake Erie. Bill Johnson they thus occupy, without any compensation, who plundered and burnt the Sir Robert Peet steamer, is the active leader on Lake Ontario. The preparations are carried on under the pretext of emigration associations and hunting excursions; and although their existence is known to the United States' Government, it is alleged, that they are so disguised as not to come within the provisions of the law in a way likely to obtain convictions before a Jury.

The mass of the intended invaders of a neighbouring country is composed of American sympathizers, and outlaws from Canada.

Sympathy has certainly diminished in the United States; but in all countries there is a number of dissolute and improvident persons, who, at the close of the season of business are without employment, and willing to engage in any adventure, under false promises, or the hope of plunder. Any thing like success would still give them numerous friends and support in the United States.

Governor Jennison, of Vermont, who has recently been re-elected, and who, like an honest Governor and a good citizen of the United States, published a proclamation last winter, enjoining the citizens of Vermont not to interfere in the disturbances in Canada, has lately, in a Message to the Legislature, told a truth which ought never to be lost sight of by the British Government. He says:—

'The disturbances which have recently taken place in the neighbouring Provinces of Canada have caused much excitement among a portion of our citizens,...men of the best feelings and much moral worth participated largely in their sympathies with those whom they deemed oppressed. This state of things was to have been expected.—Our institutions, habits and education lead to that result.'

We have no right to find fault with the education, feelings and prejudices of the people of the United States. We should be glad, however, if they would adhere more closely to their declaration of Independence, which forms part of their education, 'in peace, friends; in war, enemies.' There are, no doubt, many who honourably adhere to this rule; but we believe the predominant popular feeling will always be ready to view favourably, any thing which may be supposed to weaken British power, British trade and British influence in North America, or drive them out altogether.

In this respect we are in a bad neighbourhood. Our tenure here is less in our right, than in our might, which, however, in time of peace, ought always to be strictly and honourably confined within the limits of international law and good neighbourhood, without suffering ourselves to be carried away by the irritated feelings of the moment. Nothing that may tend to involve the British Government, or put it in the wrong, ought ever to be done on our part.

It is to be hoped that the Government of the United States and Great Britain will find means, without having recourse to the unprofitable trade of trying who can do the others the most harm, to do away with the intolerable nuisance of border hostilities, on a frontier of a thousand miles.

These hostilities can effect nothing but a useless waste of time and treasure; some loss of life on the frontier settlements, and that indiscriminate plunder which must be the main resource and inducement of lawless hordes; a general demoralization in fact of the people, equally adverse to all Governments.

If the nuisance were to last, open war would be preferable; and from that we have not much to apprehend. We should, at least, be able to give and take. The war declared by the United States against Great Britain in 1812, was entered upon by us, under much more unfavourable circumstances than at present. There was no money in the military chest; not above three thousand troops in the Province; yet in a few months the main body of the invaders of Upper Canada were prisoners of war, and every subsequent attempt on either Province was frustrated.—If the United States have grown in strength, so have we. The majority of the inhabitants of British America, wish neither to be plundered by banditti, nor to come under the Government of the United States, and there are many of them who, under no circumstances, will prove recreant to the honour of the countries from which they sprung.

Province of Lower Canada, } DURHAM.
By His Excellency the Right Honorable John George, Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c., Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Military Order of the Bath, one of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and Governor General of all her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the continent of North America, etc. etc. etc. etc.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it hath been represented to us, that in various parts of the province of Lower Canada many persons have actually settled upon and improved and cultivated waste Lands, the property of the crown, without having obtained any grant of such land, or any licence to occupy the same, and such persons are therefore liable, at the pleasure of the crown, to be dispossessed of the land

eighty in number, under captain March, A company of artillery, armed and equipped by the 'great kindred nation,' were among the invaders on the night of the insurrection. One Benjamin Mott, of Alburg, a man of some property, was taken in some skirmishes of last week, and papers of importance found on his person.

Great anxiety was felt throughout this county during four days, for the fate of a volunteer trooper of the name of Magowan, who had been despatched to St. Johns on Saturday night the 3d, with despatches from Col. Williams then at Bedford. His non-arrival at St. Johns gave rise to the most serious apprehensions that the French on the Grand Line of Rouville had murdered him. But they contented themselves with taking him prisoner and confining him in a shanty in the woods. It was with the greatest difficulty, the militia could be restrained from marching to the Grand Line while his fate was unknown, and laying every house in ashes....The trooper was released by them on Thursday last and returned home, having been well treated by the insurgents.

All the prisoners brought to Col. Jones's quarters agree in stating that the insurrection was expected to be universal.

Things look more quiet, but the militia are not yet disbanded. The Volunteers on Sunday had orders to punish the rebels on the L'Acadie frontier by burning, wherever resisted.

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.

SIR,—It is obvious to every man who has paid any attention to the events of the last twelve months, that a dark and direful cloud hangs over the political horizon of this Province. That the flash of revolution is ready to discharge its burthen on the devoted heads of the defenders of British rights; that menaced by sympathy on the one hand, and deep, vengeful hatred, of defeated villains, on the other; our situation is not to be envied.

Deserted by one, to whom we clung for support in the hour of need; sacrificed on the altar of Whig despotism and imbecility, what means can be devised for our safety, is a question predominant in the breast of every man.

If I may be allowed to express my opinion, as to the means to be devised for our safety, it will be UNION....UNION, in the fullest and strictest meaning of the word; wonders have been achieved by it, and with the blessing of the Supreme, we may by Unity be enabled to throw off the disgusting burthen which has so long cramped the energies of England's sons in this province.

Let it not be registered on the page of history, that the descendants of those who conquered on the fields of Erci, Agincourt, &c., in days of yore, sons & brothers of those, who made the proud chivalry of France fall before them on the Peninsula in our own time, can be so debased as to linger out their existence under the incubus of Canadian domination.

Rise, Brothers! shake off your lethargy! The time is at hand when your best feelings will be demanded for your preservation....Canada expects every man to do his duty. Tell those creatures that are willing to barter the dearest rights of men for lucre, you defy them. Show the world by your actions that Canada can yet raise her head above the waters of destruction. Unite yourselves as a band of brothers, and with the bright page of history open before you, wherein is registered with the pen of immortality, the deeds of our Forefathers, surrounded by the halo of Freedom, fling yourselves as a barrier before the villainous designs of ambitious men, and you will not fail of preserving to your children and their posterity, rights dearer to them as descendants of Englishmen, than ever sprang from the blood stained altar of revolution.

WILLIAM TELL.

D. F., Nov. 9th, 1838.

The very best thing the Government can do to put the Volunteers and Loyalists in good heart and humour, is to proceed at once with the trial of the captured rebels; and, should the ordinary tribunals of the country be deemed insufficient, let Sir John Colborne issue special commissions, or declare Martial Law, without a moment's delay. We feel confident that Lord Durham would have done so, had he remained in the country, as in his reply to an address from the Printers of Quebec, he closes it by saying:—'Should they (the rebel leaders) succeed in producing this lamentable result, with them the awful responsibility will rest...by them the heaviest punishment will be deserved.' Let lawless outrage and rebellion be at a discount this winter and not at a premium as it was last, and we shall very soon have nothing more of the kind.

We learn that the house of a Canadian who resides at Pointe a la Mule, was

tered two nights since by a party of masked men, who relieved him of all his spare money, amounting to about 200 dollars in hard cash. They told him at the time it was a contribution to the Patriot cause.... [Mont. Courier.]

We candidly confess that we had our honest doubts of Sir John Colborne acting with adequate vigour in the punishment of the rebels, but we are now happy to state our belief, from all that we can learn, that his Excellency will this time fearlessly mete out to them their deserts.... [Ib.]

We would particularly impress upon the minds of our loyal fellow-subjects of this city, not to allow themselves to be at all alarmed by passing events. The present crisis could not have arrived at a more favorable juncture; for we do not really see that any serious danger is to be apprehended if we are only true to ourselves. The energy with which the Government is acting has already had the best effect—2000, at least, of the volunteers, in the course of yesterday, flew to arms.—[Ib.]

From the Montreal Herald.

Yesterday morning, intelligence reached town that Mr. John M'Donnell, advocate of this city, had been captured at St. Gregoire, nearly opposite to Three Rivers, endeavouring to raise the habitans in that part of the country. He described himself as an American General, and stated that the Americans had risen *en masse* to assist the suffering Canadiens. Some loyalists took him prisoner, and delivered him up to the regiment of Guards stationed at Three Rivers. On his person were found some papers addressed to him as Major General of the Patriot Army, and a tricolored flag was found in his possession.—He was brought up to town yesterday in the Steamer Canada, which had also Sir James M'Donnell and a regiment of Guards from Three Rivers. As soon as it was known that the rebel of the same name was on board, there was a great sensation in the city, and immense numbers thronged the wharves.—When he landed, handcuffed to another traitor, and under a guard of soldiers, the crowd groaned and shouted and yelled, and while on his way to the old gaol, along the beach so far as the New Market, he was pelted with stones & mud, was spat upon the face, and insulted in every possible way. It was with extraordinary difficulty that the more highly excited portion of the crowd was restrained from laying violent hands on him, and securing his punishment on the spot, and the feeling that he would certainly be tried summarily by Martial law, and immediately thereafter hanged, alone saved him from the infuriated populace. The disclosures made by some of the prisoners are very precise and very important. It appears that a schedule of the property of each loyalist in the city, was drawn up, and on the taking of the city it was intended that these parties should deliver up their property as a ransom, while another class was not to receive any mercy, in which we have the honor of figuring. All the Jews, also, were to be massacred. We heard that a copy of the list was found in M'Donnell's possession, but cannot vouch for the fact. He had the impudence to ask Sir James M'Donnell to allow him to go to prison in a caleche, but Sir James refused it, telling him that he was a disgrace to his name and to Scotland. On reaching the barracks, his guards perceived that he was likely to be sacrificed to the populace, and he was very properly taken no farther. We do not remember to have seen such an excitement since the 6th of November last year; M'Donnell is of Scotch and Canadian extraction, but always associated with Canadiens, and managed to steer clear of any overt act of treason last year. He is of a prepossessing appearance and of very gentlemanly manners. As an advocate he had a very good practice at the Montreal Bar, and as a politician, he has been working for the gallows during the last eleven years.—It was at his house in the St. Antoine suburb that the secret meetings were lately held and the oaths administered. The following list of the prisoners in jail for High Treason is from the Courier of yesterday, with the addition of those arrested yesterday.

MONTREAL.

Louis H. Lafontaine, D. B. Viger, Charles Mondelet, L. M. Viger, John Joseph Girouard, (of St. Denis,) John Donegan, Francois W. Desrivieres, Lewis Joseph Harkin, Dexter Chapin, Tussaint Labelle, Augustin Racicot, Francois Xavier Desjardins, (of Vaudreuil,) George Dillon, Henry Badeau, Louis Corseilles, Francois Pigeon, Cyrille David, Hiram T. Blanchard, Louis Morin, William Brown, John Willing, Joseph A. Labadie, Herbert Derome dit Decarreau, Pierre de Boucherville, Felix Goulet, Francois Menecier Mochond, H. B. Weilbrenner, Richard Dillon, scnr., Jean B. J. Houle, Francois Hamelin, Diminique Ducharme, [Lachine.] Timoleon Ducharme, [Lachine.] Augustin Duperree, Michel Bourbonnier, Samuel Newcomb, Charles Picard, Lachine, Isidore David, [St. Vincent de Paul,] Narcisse Bruyer, [Chateauguay.] Pierre Dupuis, (Laprairie,) Pierre Lussier, Francois P. Laflamme, [Riviere des Prairies.]

The remainder of the names will be given next week.

PROCLAMATION.

Patriot Camp, Colwell's Manor, Nov. 5th

1838. Head quarters of Missiskoui and Richelieu Division.

The oppressed inhabitants of Lower Canada having suffered for more than half a century the iron yoke of despotism from their cruel and haughty conquerors, have determined to make one more effort to rid themselves of their bloody and vindictive masters, and to change their form of government from a miserable colonial vassalage to a free and Independent Republic. Having for years humbly petitioned the haughty monarchs of Great Britain, and also the Imperial Parliament for a Redress of their grievances, and having remonstrated with the several departments of the Home Government against their usurpations and oppressions and having warned the people of the United Kingdom that their sufferings must if not redressed, at length drive them to the last resort, their prayers, remonstrances and warnings, being unheard, or only answered by more unnatural and cruel oppression and debasement, their last vestige of liberty being destroyed by the anguishing of their constitutional rights, their trial by jury, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and the declaration of Martial Law, and by having a petty tyrant to rule over them, with unlimited power, disposing by proclamation of the lives and liberties of the people without law or trial of any form. Such cruelties and indignities are insufferable by any people, and appealing to God and an enlightened world, they have taken up arms as their last and only resort, and trusting in the righteousness of their cause, they have resolved never to relinquish their efforts to sever their connection from Great Britain, and establish for themselves an Independent and liberal Government, securing equal rights to all classes and conditions in the land.

The Canadians without a blush, ask the sympathies of the citizens of the United States. When your fathers were fighting the unequal battle for Independence, which has secured you the glorious republican institutions which you now enjoy, our ancestors stepped nobly forward and espoused your cause, and by their assistance of men and munitions of war, you were enabled successfully to battle with the same haughty nation which is now grinding to the dust the bleeding victims and liberty seeking patriots of Canada. Come then to our assistance, ye sons of noble sires, rally beneath the banner of freedom which is now unfurled in Canada, and assist with your arms our suffering country. Show your love of constitutional and universal liberty by uniting yourselves with the Patriot army of Canada. Your sacrifices and services will be most liberally rewarded, and you will enjoy the rich reward in after days of having your names handed down to posterity as the examples of Lafayette, Pulaski, DeKalb, Steuben, and other worthies of the American Revolution, who left their own native land to fight in the good cause of freedom for a worthy but suffering people.

C. G. BRYANT, Grand Eagle.

Persia.—The Allgemeine Zeitung contains the following:

Smyrna, Aug. 21.

According to the latest accounts received from Bagdad, hostilities between the English and Persians had commenced at Bushire, and several not inconsiderable actions had taken place, in which the Persian troops were defeated. The siege of Herat is believed to have been raised without the conclusion of a treaty of peace, so that the Schah seems to be threatened not only from the southwest, but at the same time from the northeast.

A conflict between Russian and English armies in Persia is therefore possible, and it is wholly owing to the circumspect policy of Redschid Pasha if it does not take place in the boundaries of the Ottoman empire.

The Russian Universal Gazette contains the following:—A courier despatched from Teheran by Colonel Duhamel, his Imperial Majesty's envoy to the Shah of Persia, arrived here on the 2d inst. with a letter from the Prince, formally soliciting the intervention of Russia. A fresh courier, bearing this application, was immediately sent off to the Emperor, whose orders are expected. In the meantime the Minister of War has prepared a reinforcement of 15,000 men for an army stationed in Armenia.

THE MORMONS.

It appears from the St. Louis Republican that blood has already been spilt in a conflict between the Mormons and a Missouri mob, and that a still more serious collision is threatened. The following is an extract of a letter from Dr. Dunnica, dated Oct. 7.

The Mormons reside at a town six miles above Grand river, called De Witt. For the last week some citizens of Carroll and others from Saline and Charlton counties, to the number of about two hundred persons, have been assembled within one mile of De Witt, all well armed, and have one piece of artillery, threatening every day to attack the Mormons in De Witt; in fact, on the 4th there was an attack made and many guns fired from both sides, but only one man wounded of the mob party as they are called. We were there yesterday, and endeavored to bring about a reconciliation between the parties; the citizens proposed that if the Mormons would leave the country and not return they would pay them back the amount their property cost, with ten per cent interest thereon, and return them the amount of their expenses in coming and going out of the country.

The Mormons replied that ever since they have been a people they have been driven from place to place and they had determined they should be driven no more, and that they had determined, every one of them to die on the ground. There are about 100 families of Mormons who are there, and are now encamped with their wagons, in town, having just arrived; what number they have, we could not ascertain, but presume they have considerable assistance from their principal town.... Far West.... in Caldwell county about 60 or 70 miles distant; in fact, within the last 24 hours their numbers have increased so much that the mob have declined an attack until reinforced from other counties. A messenger has just arrived, who left there at daylight this morning and, reports that the guards were fired on by the Mormons about 1 o'clock, last night, and continued until the time he left, but no one had been shot of the mob. Some 20 or 30 from our county have volunteered their assistance.

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand for sale 5 Yoke of Fine Young Oxen,

AND

15 or 20 Cows & Beef Cattle, &c.

AND

Requests all persons indebted to him on Book account, to call and settle either by giving note or cash.

P. H. MOORE.

Bedford, Nov. 6th 1838.

Strayed or Stolen.

From the enclosure of the subscriber on the 27th of Oct. last, a colt MARE; with white mane and tail, a white stripe in the forehead, and supposed to be 8 years old. Whoever will return or give information where she can be found, will be liberally rewarded.

JACOB BEST, 2d.

Stanbridge, Nov. 5, 1838.

A Farm to Let.



THE Subscriber is wishing to let, for a term of years, and for a specified rent to be paid in improvements on the premises, the farm which is now in his occupancy in the South part of Sutton. It is situated on a half mile from Richford mills, and half a mile from Mr. Head's Mills in Sutton, on a good public road. There are seventy acres under improvement, two good barns and an unoccupied house—a fine sugar orchard with three hundred sap. buckets and a sixty gallon kettle. Good security will be required for the fulfilment of the contract.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Freleighsburg.

HENRY BORIGHT.

Freleighsburg, 3d Nov., 1838.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Philiburg Post Office, 5th October, 1838.

Ayer John 2d Mr. Ingales David Mr.
Ayer James J. Jones George
Billings Justice Jenne Gilbert
Burley Thomas Lampkin Howard
Best Jacob Lindsay Rev'd
Burke David Mills James
Burd G. Theodore Moore Josiah
Bartlow John Merritt Nelson
Chadbourne Jabez Merritt A. B.
Clarke Richard Moore Joseph
Carmon Jacob McKenny John
Cobey Mrs. 21 O'Neil Sylvester
Duel Ephraim Mr. 21 Phillips Aljenon
Demini Harlow Pelton Lyman A.
Fay John Stickney Jonathan
Fuller Harvey Smith John
Gilbert Dan B. 21 Taber Isaac
Guthrie David Troop H. S.
Hughes Owen Williams David
Hogle Sarah Miss
Hoffman John Mr.
Holsopple Wm.
Hillekar A.

W. W. SMITH, P. M.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the enclosure of the subscriber, on Wednesday night, the 23d instant, a large, dark bay, French STUD-HORSE, with two white feet, on the part of the left side, a star in the forehead, and a switch tail. Said horse is 3 years old.

CHARLES BARREY.

St. Mary, Oct. 23d, 1838.

Tin Ware

FACTORY.

F. & C. PIERCE would respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at Stanbridge East Village, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line of business with promptitude and on reasonable terms.

They also manufacture all kinds of sheet iron such as stoves, pipe, &c. Eave troughs made to order.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice.

Stanbridge, Aug. 20 1838.

OATS.

WANTED a few bushels of oats; for which cash will be paid. Enquire at this office.

Sept. 17th 1838.

Stoves for Sale.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, very low for cash or approved credit, a quantity of IRISBURG COOKING

STOVES

of superior quality. Also Box Stoves of different descriptions, &c. &c. For particulars enquire of ABEL HURLBURT, Jr., of Freleighsburg.

ELEAZER OLTMSTED.

Franklin, Vermont, October 29th, 1838.

By Authority.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY to complete a GALLANT BAND of YOUNG, ACTIVE

FELLOWS

for General Service in this District. Officered by spirits like themselves;

with loyal and right willing hearts and hands;

and whose feelings, at this call for their service, will induce them to apply without delay for period and terms of enlistment,

Lt. Col. WILLIAMS, K. H.

Lt. Col. BEARDSLEY,

at Henryville,

Capt. STARKE, at Freleighsburg,

Capt. BOTHAM, or Lt. TAYLOR,

at Philipsburg,

Capt. VAUGHAN, or Lt. JOHNSON,

at Caldwell's Manor,

Clarenceville,

at Mississauga Bay, 21st August, 1838.

Farm for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best land... 150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Philipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile. A large Bed of MARL found on the premises, the value of which is not specified.

The buildings which are in good condition consist of:—

A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet.

A Wood-shed and Waggon house 24 by 56 feet.

A Barn 30 by 40 feet.

and,

A Barn 30 by 60 feet.

together with

A Cattle shed 24 by 42 feet.

A large quantity of farming utensils and a fine stock of horses if required. Terms of payment easy. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

LODERICK F. STREITE,

St. Albans, 10th Sept., 1838.

Fanning Mills

MANUFACTURED, WARRANTED AND SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER FOR TEN DOLLARS IN CASH

HORACE LIVINGSTON.

St. Albans, 10th Sept., 1838.

Ladd's Patent SCALES.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADD'S PATENT SCALES, begs to recommend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand

Patent Potable Scales;

an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.

W. W. SMITH

Agent for Canada.

Mississauga Bay, 23, 1838.

Salt.

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT just received per Schooner Cynthia, and for Sale VERY LOW

for Cash, by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Mississauga Bay, August, 1838.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Mississauga Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

Goods;

which, together with their former stock, makes their assortment complete.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



THE Subscriber has taken the House owned
and formerly occupied by the late George
Cook, Esq., at Cooksville, (St. Armand,) and
fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers.
It is situated three miles West of Freighsburg,
on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adja-
cent Towns to Montreal; and he hopes himself
that by attention and accommodations he shall
receive a share of public patronage.

W.M. HICKOK.

Cooksville, July 3, 1838.



To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of Farms under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—TOWN LANDS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards. These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Seignior Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of VICTORIA, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists; two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectable desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada.

Sherbrooke, April 1838.

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Lector founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious & unhealthy process of casting type by hand, so despised by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type is taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,
in which descriptions of property for SALE or TO LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s, when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT,
Montreal 21st, August 1837. V2.—20 2
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to his business and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting...in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.
Freighsburg, May, 1838.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE

Rail-Road,

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

The 3d. Sept., and until further notice

The arrangement will be as follows:

From Montreal.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.

9 o'clock, Morning,
12 1-2 do. Afternoon,
4 do. Afternoon.

From St. Johns.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE.

10 o'clock, Morning,
5 o'clock Afternoon.

From Laprairie.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE.

6 o'clock, Morning,
10 1-2 do. Afternoon,
2 1-4 do. Afternoon.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Montreal.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.

10 o'clock, Morning,
4 o'clock, Afternoon.

From St. Johns.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE.

8 o'clock Morning,
2 o'clock Afternoon.

FARES.—First Class Passengers, 5s.—First Class, Over and Back, Same Day, provided they take their intentions on taking their tickets, 7s. 6d.—Second Class, 2s. 6d.

All Freight to be Paid for on Delivery.

Application for Freight or Passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria. The Public will take notice, that in order to prevent those Losses, Mistakes and Vexatious Delays, which must arise unless due order and regularity be observed in the Receiving and Delivering of Freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following Regulations:

1st. All Freight intended to cross the Rail-Road or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the line half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay might take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow for the Freight to be regularly way-billed.

2nd. No Freight will be considered as delivered to the Company, unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3rd. Freight from Montreal for Laprairie, will be delivered on the Company's Wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th. Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.

5th. Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie, will be delivered at the Station House.

6th. Freight for Montreal will be delivered as delivered on the Wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the Owner or Consignee.

Montreal, August 30, 1838.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

CARDING, CLOTH DRESS- ING, AND MANUFACTURING.

The undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill; and is determined not to be out done in any of the above branches of business, by any of the neighboring factories, as no pains or cost has been spared to employ the best and most experienced workmen; and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth will be manufactured from good clean wool:

Coloured cloths, of all kinds two shillings and six pence per yard—or one half.

Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one half.

Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling chearing (once) & pressing; five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

Cloth and most kinds of produce received in payment.

Bedford, Sept. 21 1838.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

The subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Freighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Mississkou, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St Armand, May 22d 1838.

JAS. MOIR FERRE.

11th May, 1838.

CHURCHVILLE STORE!!!

TERMS.

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season among which are comprised;

Dry Goods, Teas,
Tobacco, Rum, Brandy,
Wine, H. Gin, Salmon,

Dry Cod Fish, Salt,

Glass, &

Hard-
ware,

Grass Scythes,

Cradling do.,

Scythe Stones,

Grind Stones, Confec-

tionaries, Almonds,

Nutmegs, Loaf sugar,

Raisins, Epsom Salts

Sulphur, Astor Oil, ,

Camphor, Opium,

Paints, Oils, Turpentine,

&c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms

for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respect-

fully solicited to call and examine quality or

goods and prices... for the days of Auld Lang Syne.'

JOHN E. CHURCH

Churchville July 3, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berk-

shire Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods,

consisting of

Dry Goods,

Wet and Dry Groceries,

Crockery,

Glass and Hardware,

Cast Steel, Nails,

Nail Rods,

Drugs and Medicines,

&c. &c.

Which, with their former stock makes a very

desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings,

and almost every thing else; even POTATOES

in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVENS' &

Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any

wish to pay CASH we would say to them call

and they shall not go away empty.

RUBBLE & BOWEN.

Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

&

Blank-Books

Manufacturer,

St. Albans,

Vt.,

EEPS constantly for sale, an extensive

assortment of School, Classical & Misco-

neous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for

in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold

for cash at a small advance from cost.